
**РЕСПУБЛИКА САЛАЛАРЫ МЕН АЙМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ
ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ӘЛЕМНІҢ
БӘСЕКЕҚАБІЛЕТТІ 30 ЕЛДЕР ҚАТАРЫНА ҚОСЫЛУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНОВ
И ОТРАСЛЕЙ В СВЕТЕ ВХОЖДЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
В ЧИСЛО 30-ТИ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНЫХ СТРАН МИРА
PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS
AND SECTORS IN THE VIEW OF ENTERING THE REPUBLIC
INTO 30 COMPETITIVE COUNTRIES**

UDC 339.5

B.S. Yessengeldin¹, L.S. Tarshilova², Z.Kh. Sultanova²

¹*Ye.A. Buketov Karaganda State University, Kazakhstan;*

²*Zhangir khan West Kazakhstan Agrarian-technical University, Uralsk, Kazakhstan
(E-mail: yessen_baur@inbox.ru)*

**Analysis of the development of integration processes
in the Eurasian Economic Union**

The article addressed issues dealt with development of integrative processes integration in Eurasian economic union. The purpose of the article was to study of degree of development of integration processes. The methodologies used are an analysis and synthesis, comparative and systematic approaches in research of current realities. Implemented analyze is given and questions of questions of the effectiveness of integration processes in the Eurasian Economic Union are considered in the article. Is indicated by author that the emphasis is on regional integration processes, representing the world trend as most correct model of the strategic development. The dynamic development of trade in the EAEU countries was considered in detail. Sectoral orientation of the trade is indicated. The main reasons of reduction of mutual trade in dollar equivalent are shown. The analysis conducted above positive impact of economic integration on intra-industry trade. EAEU has strengthened the economic relations between countries-participants. Econometric analysis of intra-industry trade's indexes shows that since the formation of Customs Union quality of intra-industry trade is improving. Quantitative measures confirm totally EAEU's creation positive effect.

Keywords: integration process, economic integration, the Eurasian Economic Union, integration, mutual trade.

The current difficult conditions for the development of the world economy stimulate states to look for measures that could stop the slowdown in the growth rates of national economies and create an impetus for their further development. The questions of the integration of the world countries therefore have a special role. One of the key global trends - regional economic integration - has proved itself in the world practice as an effective model of strategic development. Today it can be argued that the effectiveness of the regional integration associations and the quality of communications between them will determine the image of the future world.

In such conditions of globalization of the economy, the determination of the effectiveness of the territorial organization of production is an urgent issue of the ability to realize the goals and objectives of the all-round development of the region, taking into account the ability, readiness and resource compliance with the requirements of the integration economy, adapting the regional potential to environmental factors and obtaining performance indicators in conditions of intercountry cooperation.

Studies in the field of integration processes are mainly based on the development of foreign and mutual trade, since the consequences of joining the regional trade agreement are assessed in terms of «static effects of creating and rejecting trade, showing an increase or decrease in the welfare of countries as a result of an agreement between them on economic alliance that eliminates tariffs in mutual trade» [1-3]. Kazakhstan scientists A.B. Temirbekova, A. Uskelenova, S. A. Boluspaev, and N.A. A. Aldabergenov conducted studies of the impact of integration processes on the competitiveness of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the example of the agro-food system, since when the country is integrated into this or that regional group, the goal is to obtain a certain positive effect, which should raise the competitiveness of the national economy in general and the agricultural sector in particular [4].

Tough competition in the world market, strict division of the market between the leaders in the production of goods and services led to the development of cooperation between the countries within the framework of the established Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). Today, the Eurasian Economic Union is the second deepest regional economic integration project in the world after the European Union. The EAEU creates a market with a population of over 180 million people, functioning practically according to unified transparent rules. At the same time, the EAEU market de jure and de facto operates on the basis of the norms of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which makes it open and understandable for investors and attractive for third countries, especially in the conditions of world economic turbulence.

The Eurasian Economic Integration Project is open to interaction with external partners and cooperation with new potential members. On January 2, 2015 the Republic of Armenia became a member of the Union, on August 12, the Agreement on Accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Agreement on the EAEU entered into force. The inclusion of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan to the Union was the result of great cooperative work on integration convergence. Starting from 2012, the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) systematically developed bilateral relations with partners interested in creating free trade zones with the countries of the Union. The result of this work was the signing in 2015 of the Agreement on a free trade zone with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Joint research groups are fruitfully working to study the prospects of free trade agreements between the EAEU and Israel, India, Egypt.

In 2015, Memoranda of Understanding between the EEC and the Governments of the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Mongolia were signed. EEC conducts a dialogue with the South American Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In total, more than 30 countries and associations showed their interest in liberalizing mutual trade with the Union. The cooperation of the Eurasian Economic Commission and the United Nations has been carried out for several years. In 2013, EEC received observer status in UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. EEC cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and others is developing.

Forming the agenda of integration cooperation, including the designing of the Treaty on the Union, the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Member States took into account the totality of the following conditions:

1. «National pragmatism», i.e. the possibility of realizing the competitive advantages of member states in the markets of partner countries.
2. «Synergetic effect», i.e. the potential for combining resources to achieve overall national development priorities for resource conservation, improving the effectiveness of measures taken.
3. «Complementarity», i.e. differences in national development priorities that provide the basis for complementarities between the economies of member countries.
4. «Transnationalization of measures», i.e. the positive effect of mutual penetration of the best approaches and practices of implementing economic policy.
5. «Infection by growth (crisis)», i.e. the possibility of reducing the effects of negative mutual and external influences, an answer to the world economic development challenges.
6. «Global positioning», i.e. prospects for the formation of several regional associations in the world whose member states will be integrated within them much more than with third countries, and the system of bilateral and multilateral connections and arrangements will be built not so much between countries as between economic blocs [5].

It should be noted that the first stage of the work of the Eurasian Economic Commission coincided with a period of vivid manifestation of the first integration effects. So, cost volumes of mutual trade in 2010–2014 have grown by more than 60 %. In general, in 2012–2015, there was a convergence between the Eurasian

Union countries (convergence of GDP per capita levels), which indicates the stability of the coordinated intercountry dynamics. In addition, the commodity structure of the mutual trade of member states is more diversified in comparison with the commodity structure of foreign trade with third countries. At the same time, the primary effect of regional integration, achieved through the removal of barriers in trade, the harmonization of regulatory and legal documents on technical regulation, the codification of the Customs Union Customs Law and the improvement of customs infrastructure and customs information technologies, is now exhausted. However, at the same time, the systemic factors of integration began to act: the complementarity of the economies of the countries of the integration association, the activation of cooperative ties, and others. So, despite the negative external factors, the formation of a single legal environment, harmonization of rules and control procedures in mutual trade, in the areas of technical regulation, sanitary, phytosanitary, veterinary measures, etc. became the drivers of growth and diversification of the economies of the EAEU countries.

On the other hand, the work of the Eurasian Economic Commission coincided with a period of high volatility in the world economy. Despite a number of new economic challenges, in 2010–2014 the countries of the EAEU managed to maintain their positions in the world economy: during this period the share of the Union countries in the world economy has not changed significantly, remaining at the level of 3.9%. In 2011–2012, the GDP growth rate of most member states exceeded the growth rate of the world economy, and in 2013–2014 slowed, but still either exceeded the growth rate of the world economy, or the backlog was insignificant. It should be noted that the EAEU member states have significantly improved their positions on a number of international ratings, for example, on the index of countries' involvement in international trade, the index of global competitiveness, the index of investment attractiveness of Doing Business [6].

Crisis trends in the world economy found reflection in the indicators of external and mutual trade of the countries of EAEU. At the same time, despite a general decline in the dynamics of mutual trade, the volume of exports of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation increased by 8.7% or by 0.5 billion US dollars. It should be noted that the new economic challenges did not prevent the Union states from ensuring the sustainability of a number of macroeconomic indicators.

The impact of external and internal factors on the economies of member states, given their growing interdependence, predetermined the importance of the stabilizing function of integration. In this regard, in 2012–2016, priority issues for discussion in the EAEU countries were the issues of free movement of goods, services, capital and labor, which, above all, allow the competitive advantages of member countries to be realized in the markets of partner countries. No less significant were the issues of reducing the effects of negative mutual and external influences using integration tools and mechanisms, developing relations with third countries and realizing the Union's foreign trade potential. One of the key goals of the EAEU under the Treaty on the Union is «to create conditions for the stable development of the economies of member states in order to improve the living standards of their populations» [5]. Thus, improving the quality of life of citizens of the countries of the association is extremely important for the development of the EAEU. One of the most important results of integration in this direction was the creation of a common labor market in 2015 that allowed the freedom of movement of labor within the Union. Previously, freedom of movement within the Union was ensured, thanks to which the mobility of the citizens of the member countries of the EAEU significantly increased. Equal rights of labor migration for citizens of the states of the Union are ensured. Workers are provided with unified conditions for taxation of personal income from the first day of employment on a par with citizens of the state of employment. Social insurance and medical care are also provided on an equal conditions. Since January 1, 2015, mutual recognition of diplomas in all specialties, except for pharmaceuticals, medicine, jurisprudence and pedagogy has been ensured [6].

Improving the conditions for doing business is one of the priorities of the work of the Commission. The system of institutions for working with the business community has been built and successfully functioning in the EEC. At the Commission on an ongoing basis, there are Advisory Committees, which include both officials and experts, as well as representatives of the business community of the EAEU countries. Twenty Advisory Committees operate under the Board of the Commission, including those on business, trade, oil and gas, intellectual property, financial markets, etc. In 2012, the Advisory Council on Interaction of the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Belarusian-Kazakh-Russian Business-dialogue were created. It has become a real working platform where the EEC and representatives of business associations interact and discuss systemic and strategic issues of the functioning of the EAEU. In 2015, the idea of creating a Business Council of representatives of business associations of the EAEU countries, which develops the work of the Advisory Council in a more in-depth format, began to be realized.

A special role in deepening integration processes is played by the creation of common markets in the EAEU. Since January 1, 2015, in accordance with the Treaty on the Union, a single market of services has started functioning. In early 2016, the general markets for medicines and medical products are working. By 2025, it is planned to achieve a coordinated energy policy, which includes the creation of a common electricity market by 2019 and a common market for gas, oil and oil products by 2025. Also, in 2025, the creation of a supranational body for regulating the financial market is planned. No less significant is the forthcoming step-by-step liberalization of transport services on the territory of the Union [7].

One of the main indicators of the development of integration processes in the EAEU is the dynamics of indicators of mutual trade between the member countries of the association. The growth rate of imports since the commencement of the functioning of the Customs Union has shown accelerated growth. At the same time, in the period under review, Kazakhstan's exports to the EAEU countries (2011–2013) decreased, which was not observed in the years before the entry into force of the CU agreements. The thesis about increasing the sales market of Kazakhstani products was not justified, moreover, as will be noted below, the export structure is steadily narrowing and acquiring a commodity orientation.

The dynamics of trade development in the member states of the EAEU is estimated by monitoring the indicators of external and mutual trade, the calculated indicators of integration (Table 1).

Table 1

Indicators of integration in the market of goods, services and labor

Countries of the EAEU	Year	Commodity market		Service market		Labor market	
		Indicator of mutual openness of the economy, %	Indicator of importance of mutual trade, %	Indicator of mutual openness of the economy, %	Indicator of importance of mutual trade, %	The balance of migration inflows	The indicator of the importance of migration with the countries of EAEU, %
Kazakhstan	2010	12,76	21	2,11	20	-15,8	-0,10
	2011	12,25	19	1,71	21	-23,9	-0,14
	2012	11,74	18	1,61	18	-22,7	-0,13
	2013	10,61	18	1,63	22	-17,5	-0,10
	2014	9,65	17	1,88	21	-21,6	-0,12
	2015	8,6	20,8	2,4	23,8	-13,4	-0,08
Russia	2010	3,04	7	0,32	4	22,6	0,02
	2011	3,24	8	0,27	3	37,9	0,03
	2012	3,37	8	0,28	3	46,9	0,03
	2013	3,06	7	0,32	3	43,9	0,03
	2014	3,08	7	0,36	4	47,5	0,03
	2015	3,2	8,1	0,5	5,1	245,9	0,17
Belarus	2010	52,96	48	3,37	24	5,7	0,06
	2011	75,33	46	4,05	24	5,5	0,06
	2012	71,03	48	4,17	26	3,9	0,04
	2013	56,21	52	5,06	29	5,8	0,06
	2014	50,51	52	5,01	28	5,7	0,06
	2015	52,3	50	5,6	27,3	18,5	0,002
Armenia	2015	11,5	25,5	1,7	13	-25,9	-0,009
Kyrgyzstan	2015	37,9	43,5	4,8	19	-4,2	-0,0007

Note. Used source: [7].

During the period of operation of the free trade zone (before the establishment of the CU in 2010), there was a steady decrease in mutual openness (by goods) for all three member states of the CU and CES. After the crisis in 2009, there was a cessation of this trend, and for Belarus - a steady increase in mutual openness, which is largely due to the creation of the CU and the CES. The direct reason for the decline is the outpacing

rates of GDP growth relative to the growth of mutual trade. In 2013, due to the decrease in mutual trade flows within the Customs Union for all three countries, the ratio of mutual trade to GDP is decreasing, but for Russia to a lesser extent. At the same time, mutual trade in Russia is shrinking at an accelerated pace compared to trade with third countries, which is reflected in a decrease in the importance of mutual trade, while for Belarus and Kazakhstan this indicator is growing.

In 2015, with the start of the functioning of the EAEU and the accession of Kyrgyzstan and Armenia, relative to 2014, the relative weight of Kazakhstan's mutual trade with the EAEU countries increased to 20.8 % in the total volume of external commodity turnover in connection with the ban on the export of oil products outside the EAEU, and accordingly with the reorientation of Kazakhstan in trade on the domestic market of the Union, preferably with Russia against the background of a reduction in the supply of oil raw materials to third countries. The statistics of mutual trade in services in the member states of the CU and CES has different depths, and therefore analytical conclusions differ. According to both indicators, it is obvious for Belarus that the mutual trade in services is increasing, which is explained by close economic relations with Russia, and the accelerated growth of the openness of the economy in trade in services has been observed since 2011, the importance of mutual trade in services is from 2012.

The shortest number for Kazakhstan shows a significant decline in the importance of mutual trade in services until 2011, but in 2013 there is a significant increase in the share of mutual trade in services to 22 %: import of services to Kazakhstan from Russia grew by 46 %, exports by 22 % . The indicator of the importance of mutual trade in services for Russia, although it is small in absolute terms (due to large volumes of trade with third countries), shows a downward trend since 2011.

For Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, the trade in services is mostly important with the EAEU countries rather than inside, which reflects the tightness of the relations between Armenia and Kyrgyzstan and the EAEU countries in the field of mutual trips. Based on the statistical calculation of indicators of labor market integration, it was revealed that there is a net outflow from Kazakhstan and a net inflow to Russia. Thus, there is a net migration inflow to Russia and a net outflow from the rest of the country. Comparison of the results with an analysis of the importance of mutual trips shows that the migration flow to Russia is provided mainly from Belarus (the volume of turnover of mutual trips between Russia and Belarus is growing).

An analysis of the significance of migration indicates that the share of inflow in the economically active population as a whole for the EAEU decreased until 2013 inclusive, then there was an upward trend. The dynamics of the indicator for the countries is not homogeneous: for Belarus the indicator fluctuates slightly above 0.2 %, for Kazakhstan there is an obvious downward trend, in Russia there is growth after 2013.

The largest share of exports with the EAEU countries is exported by raw materials, such as mineral products - almost 45 %, metals and products from them - 17.6 %, slightly less chemical products - 10.4 %, machinery and equipment - 3.2 % [7].

In the structure of imports, the largest share is occupied by machinery, equipment and vehicles - 45 %, food products and agricultural raw materials (except textile) - 9.8 %, mineral products - 3.4 %, metals and articles thereof - 13.8 % products of the chemical industry, rubber - 15 %, textiles, textiles and footwear - 5 % [7].

For Russia and Belarus, the integration processes in the trade in food products and agricultural raw materials are progressing significantly, which is reflected in the apparent upward trend in the openness of the economies in trade. Moreover, the creation of the EAEU caused a significant increase in the importance of mutual trade in food and agricultural raw materials for Russia and Belarus. After 2010, the importance of mutual trade for Belarus remains virtually unchanged, while for Russia it is growing. For Kazakhstan, the openness of the economy with the exception of 2010 is stable, the significance has grown, due to the growth of agricultural exports in 2015. Thus, we can state a significant effect of the reorientation of trade from third countries to the partners in the EAEU in the trade in food products and agricultural raw materials for Russia [8].

The analysis shows that the degree of intensity of integration processes varies greatly depending on the type of traded goods: the effects are most pronounced in the trade in food products and agricultural raw materials, as well as in metals and products from them. According to the enlarged commodity groups, there is an effect of reorientation of trade from third countries to partners in the EAEU.

An important characteristic of sectoral trade is the analysis of intersectoral and intra-sectoral trade, which shows the level of cooperation between individual sectors in the member states of the EAEU. The sectoral orientation of mutual trade can be identified through the calculation of the Grobel-Lloyd index [9].

Decomposition of aggregated indicators for large groupings of TN VED TS (excluding mineral products, food products and agricultural raw materials, products of the chemical industry, metals and products made from them, machinery, equipment and vehicles) provides additional information on sectoral trade (Table 2).

Table 2

Sectoral orientation of the mutual trade of the EAEU

Name of the enlarged group	Grobel-Lloyd index									Dynamics		
	2014 y.			2015 y.			2016 y.					
	RK	RB	RF	RK	RB	RF	RK	RB	RF	RK	RB	RF
Food and agricultural raw materials	0,42	0,36	0,75	0,37	0,37	0,72	0,28	0,4	0,73	-0,14	0,04	-0,02
Mineral products	0,90	0,20	0,41	0,88	0,17	0,33	0,96	0,21	0,44	0,06	0,01	0,3
Products of the chemical industry, rubber	0,29	0,95	0,74	0,34	0,96	0,72	0,38	0,94	0,71	0,09	-0,01	-0,03
Tanning raw materials, furs and articles thereof	0,70	0,58	0,63	0,64	0,54	0,59	0,67	0,44	0,48	-0,03	-0,1	-0,11
Wood & Pulp & Paper Products	0,03	100	0,60	0,02	0,99	0,55	0,02	0,99	0,49	-0,01	-0,01	-0,11
Textiles, textiles and footwear	0,28	0,4	0,74	0,31	0,6	0,76	0,35	0,6	0,87	0,07	0,03	0,13
Metals and articles thereof	0,80	0,66	0,59	0,79	0,64	0,65	0,77	0,67	0,78	-0,03	0,01	0,19
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	0,1	0,54	0,86	0,2	0,67	0,91	0,11	0,86	0,77	0,10	0,32	-0,09

According to the calculated Grobel-Lloyd index, intra-industry trade of Kazakhstan with the EAEU countries is typical for trade in mineral products, as well as with metals and products from them, which confirms the thesis about strengthening Kazakhstan's exports to the EAEU countries from raw materials. At the same time, Kazakhstan's intersectoral trade with the EAEU countries is typical for food products and agricultural raw materials, timber and pulp and paper products, as well as machinery and equipment, which is an indicator of the continued and accelerated diversification of imports from the EAEU countries.

In 2016, the volume of foreign trade in food products and agricultural raw materials of member states decreased by 26.3 % (\$ 16.2 billion) compared to 2015 and amounted to \$ 45.4 billion. Compared to 2015, the balance of foreign trade improved 1.9 times (\$ 11.1 billion), but remained negative and amounted to \$ 12.6 billion. A positive trend in foreign trade in general for member states was due to the reduction in imports by 32 % (\$ 13.6 billion) to \$ 29.0 billion. At the same time, for the same period, exports from member states also decreased by 14 % (\$ 2.6 billion) to \$ 16.3 billion.

Exports from the Republic of Kazakhstan decreased by 20.0 % (\$ 413.9 million) and amounted to \$ 1,657.4 million. This decrease was mainly due to a reduction in physical volumes of cereals supplies by 13.0 % (532.2 thousand tons) to 3.6 million tons in the amount of \$ 684.6 million. Import to the Republic of Kazakhstan decreased by 22.3 % (\$ 553.0 million) and amounted to \$ 1,930.0 million. The decrease is due to a decrease in the physical volumes of imports:

- dairy products in value terms - 1.8 times (by 60.8 million US dollars) for the amount of 75.0 million US dollars;

- various food products (extracts, essences, sauces, etc.) - by 30.2 % (11.6 thousand tons) to 26.9 thousand tons;

- sugar and confectionery products from it - by 16.0 % (75.6 thousand tons) to 397.4 thousand tons;

- fruit - by 6.8 % (45.9 thousand tons) to 624.7 thousand tons [7].

The main commodity items in the structure of exports were cereals, fish and crustaceans, fats and oils, residues and waste products of the food industry, tobacco and products of the flour-grinding industry. The share of these goods accounted for 82 % of the total volume of exports of food products and agricultural raw materials in value terms. The basis of imports were fruits, meat and offal, vegetables, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, oil seeds and fruits, fish and crustaceans, coffee and tea, various food products, food

industry residues and waste. They accounted for 69 % of total imports of food products and agricultural raw materials in value terms.

The share of food products and agricultural raw materials in the total volume of mutual trade in all goods increased by 0.9 percentage points, reaching 15.5 %. In the structure of mutual trade of all goods of each member state, the largest share of food products and agricultural products was recorded in the Republic of Armenia - 70.9 %, the Kyrgyz Republic - 36.5 %, the Republic of Belarus - 35.1 %, the Russian Federation 8.3 % and the Republic of Kazakhstan - 8.6 %.

The main commodity items in the structure of supplies to the common market of member states are: Republic of Armenia - alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, dairy products, processed fruits and vegetables, fish (79.2 %); The Republic of Belarus - dairy products, meat and by-products, vegetables and fruits (74.8 %); The Republic of Kazakhstan - cereals, tobacco, alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, dairy products, meat and by-products, sugar and confectionery (69.5 %); Kyrgyz Republic - meat and by-products, vegetables, dairy products (87.4 %); Russian Federation - ready-made cereal products, fats and oils, various food products, tobacco, cocoa and products from it, processed fruits and vegetables, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, dairy products (72.7 %).

The main reduction in the mutual trade in food products and agricultural raw materials in dollar terms in the following areas of trade flows was:

- from the Republic of Belarus to the Russian Federation - by 21.1 % (994.7 million US dollars);
- from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Kazakhstan - by 24.3 % (410.8 million US dollars);
- from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Belarus - by 24.8 % (249.5 million US dollars);
- from the Republic of Armenia to the Russian Federation - by 31.3 % (\$ 73.6 million);
- from the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation - by 23.1 % (66.7 million US dollars).

At the same time, there was an increase in supplies from the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Armenia by 31.5 % (\$ 447.2 thousand) and 25.2 % (\$ 10.4 thousand), respectively [6].

The main trade partners of the Republic of Kazakhstan in mutual trade were the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation - 99.8 % of all deliveries of food and agricultural raw materials. From the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Kyrgyz Republic, the decrease in supplies amounted to 29.2 % (US \$ 80.8 million) to US \$ 195.7 million due to a decrease in the supply of cereals, flour and cereals, various foods, alcohol and soft drinks.

The nomenclature of the goods supplied from the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Belarus decreased and by 90 % in value terms milk and cream were presented by uncontracted, condensed and dry products of animal origin - veins, tendons, scrap of unprocessed skins, etc. From the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation, shipments decreased by 23.1 % (by 66.7 million US dollars) to 222.2 million US dollars due to a decrease in the physical volumes of cereals supplies by 14.4 %.

Thus, in the foreign trade of food products and agricultural raw materials of the member states, the tendency of the prevalence of food imports over exports continued. At the same time, a significant decrease in imports and a reduction in the deficit of the trade surplus was mainly due to the lack of supplies to the Russian Federation of food products from countries with import embargo imposed since August 2014.

The decrease in the aggregate volume of mutual trade in food and agricultural raw materials in 2016 as compared to 2015 in value terms is mainly due to the growth of the US dollar against the national currencies of the member states and, correspondingly, the decrease in average contract prices in dollar terms. Almost 90 % of the reduction in the mutual trade in food products and agricultural raw materials in value terms occurred in the following areas of commodity flows: from the Republic of Belarus to the Russian Federation - by 994.7 million US dollars, from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Kazakhstan - by 410.8 million USD and the Republic of Belarus - by 249.5 million US dollars [10].

Integration initiatives are aimed to achieve and provide the sustainable economic growth of member States. The scale of economic effects for the states of the Union directly depends on the degree and depth of integration processes. In order to promote integration in 2012-2016, the Eurasian Economic Commission has been working to codify the international treaties that form the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space and to draft the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. In 2013, on behalf of the heads of the countries of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, the Eurasian Economic Commission began an important work to identify and remove existing exemptions and other restrictions, including barriers that impede the full operation of the CU and the CES. This work is key in the activities to ensure the functioning of the Eurasian Economic Union on January 1, 2015.

The analysis shows the positive effect of integration on intra-industry trade. The establishment of the EAEU renewed the establishment and strengthening of economic ties between the member states. This concerns not only the growth of aggregate volumes of mutual trade associated with the influence of integration factors (reorientation to domestic sources due to the introduction of a single customs tariff), but also to improve the situation in intra-industry trade. Econometric analysis of indices of intra-industry trade shows that since the period of creation of the TS the quality of intra-industry trade is improving. Quantitative estimates confirm the positive effect of the creation of the EAEU.

References

- 1 Гурова И. Потенциал региональной торговли СНГ / И.Гурова, М.Ефремова // Вопросы экономики. — 2010. — № 7. — С. 108–122.
- 2 Липин А.С. Оценка интеграционных процессов в едином экономическом пространстве на примере торговли товарами / А.С. Липин, О.В. Полякова // Практика интеграции ЕЭИ. — 2014. — № 1(22). — С. 80–96.
- 3 Мид. Дж. Теория таможенных союзов / Дж.Мид. — 1955. — С. 706–717. [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: http://seinstitute.ru/Files/Veh6-45_Meade.pdf.
- 4 Темирбекова А.Б. Влияние интеграции на конкурентоспособность национальной экономики (на примере АПК ЕАЭС) / А.Б. Темирбекова, А.Т. Ускеленова, Ш.А. Болуспаев // Евразийская экономическая интеграция. — 2015. — № 1(26). [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: <http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vliyanie-integratsii-na-konkurentosposobnost-natsionalnoy-ekonomiki-na-primere-apk-eaes>.
- 5 Евразийский экономический союз. Вопросы и ответы. Цифры и факты. — М.: ЕЭК, 2014. — 216 с.
- 6 Евразийскому проекту 20 лет, Евразийская экономическая комиссия. — 2014. — 152 с. [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_razv_integr/Documents/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F/EEK%2020%20years.pdf.
- 7 О внешней торговле и взаимной торговле товарами с государствами-членами Таможенного союза. Комитет статистики МНЭ РК // Торговля. Серия 7. [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: http://stat.gov.kz/faces/homePage?_adf.ctrl.
- 8 ЕЭК. Агропромышленная политика Евразийского экономического союза. — М.: ЕЭК, 2016. — С. 72.
- 9 Grubel Herbert G. The Empirical Measurement of Intra-Industry Trade. Economic Record / G.Grubel Herbert. — 1971. — 47 (4). — P. 494–517. DOI:10.1111/j.1475-4932.1971.tb00772.x.
- 10 ЕЭК. Совместные прогнозы развития агропромышленного комплекса, спроса и предложения государств-членов ЕАЭС по основным видам сельскохозяйственной продукции и продовольствия на 2016–2017. — М.: ЕЭК, 2016. — С. 75.

Б.С. Есенгельдин, Л.С. Таршилова, З.Х. Султанова

Еуразия экономикалық одағында интеграциялық үрдістердің дамуын талдау

Мақаланың мақсаты — интеграциялық үрдістердің даму қарқынын зерттеу. Әдістемелік негіздемесі талдау және синтез әдістерінен, қазіргі жағдайды зерттеуге деген салыстырмалы және жүйелік көзқарастардан құралды. Авторлар Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтағы интеграциялық үрдістерді сараптап, олардың тиімділігі сұрақтарын толық қарастырған. Негізгі көніл аймақтық интеграциялық үрдістерге бөлінетіні байқалған, бұл стратегиялық дамудың ең дұрыс моделі ретінде әлемдік заңдылыққа сәйкес келеді. ЕАЭС қатысу мемлекеттерінде сауданың даму динамикасы толық зерттелген. Өзара сауданың секторлық бағытталуы анықталды. Долларлық өлшемдегі өзара сауданың төмендеуінің негізгі себептері аталған. Атқарылған талдау экономикалық интеграцияның өзара салалық саудаға тигізетін оң әсерін дәлелдеді. ЕАЭС қатысушы-елдер арасындағы экономикалық байланыстарды нығайтты. Сала ішіндегі сауда индекстерін эконометрикалық талдау нәтижесі көрсеткендей, Кедең одағын құру кезінен бері сала ішіндегі сауда-саттық көлемі артып келе жатыр. Сандық көрсеткіштерде ЕАЭС құрудың оң әсері толығымен дәлелденді.

Кілт сөздер: интеграциялық үрдіс, экономикалық кірігу, Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ, интеграция, өзара сауда.

В.С. Есенгельдин, Л.С. Гаршилова, З.Х. Султанова

Анализ развития интеграционных процессов в Евразийском экономическом союзе

В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы развития интеграционных процессов в Евразийском экономическом союзе. Целью статьи является исследование степени развития интеграционных процессов. Методическую основу статьи составляют методы анализа и синтеза, сравнительный и системный подход при исследовании современных реалий. Дан анализ и подробно рассмотрены вопросы эффективности интеграционных процессов в Евразийском экономическом союзе. Основной упор делается на региональные интеграционные процессы, что соответствует мировой тенденции как наиболее правильной модели стратегического развития. Подробно рассмотрена динамика развития торговли в государствах-членах ЕАЭС. Установлена секторальная ориентированность взаимной торговли. Показаны основные причины сокращения взаимной торговли в долларовом выражении. Приведенный анализ свидетельствует о положительном влиянии экономической интеграции на внутриотраслевую торговлю. Как свидетельствуют факты, ЕАЭС укрепило экономические связи между государствами-членами Союза. Так, эконометрический анализ индексов внутриотраслевой торговли показал, что с периода создания Таможенного союза качество внутриотраслевой торговли только улучшается. Количественные оценки полностью подтверждают позитивный эффект от создания ЕАЭС.

Ключевые слова: интеграционный процесс, экономическая интеграция, Евразийский экономический союз, интеграция, взаимная торговля.

References

- 1 Gurova, I. & Efremova, M. (2010). Potentsial rehiionalnoi torhovli SNH [Potential of international trade in CIS]. *Voprosy ekonomiki – Economics issues*, 7, 108–122 [in Russian].
- 2 Lipin, A.S. & Polyakova, O.V. (2014). Otsenka intehratsionnykh protsessov v edinom ekonomicheskom prostranstve na primere torhovli tovarami [Assessment of integrative processes in economicspace an example of trade in goods]. *Praktika intehratsii EEI – Practice of integration EEI*, 1(22), 80–96 [in Russian].
- 3 Mid, J. (1995). Teoriia tamozhennykh soiuzov [Theory of custome unions]. *seinstitute.ru*. Retrieved from http://seinstitute.ru/Files/Veh6-45_Meade.pdf [in Russian].
- 4 Temirbekova, A.B., Uskelenova, A.T. & Boluspayev, Sh.A. (2015). Vliianie intehratsii na konkurentosposobnost natsionalnoi ekonomiki (na primere APK EAES) [Impact of integration on the competitiveness of the domestic economy (on exampleAPKEAES)]. *Evraziiskaia ekonomicheskaiia intehratsiia – Eurasian economic integration*, 1(26). Retrieved from <http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vliyanie-integratsii-na-konkurentosposobnost-natsionalnoy-ekonomiki-na-primere-apk-eaes> [in Russian].
- 5 Evraziiskii ekonomicheskii soiuz. Voprosy i otvety. Tsifry i fakty [Eurasian economic union. Questions and answers. Numbers and facts]. (2014). Moscow: EEK [in Russian].
- 6 Evraziiskomu proektu 20 let, Evraziiskaia ekonomicheskaiia komissiiia [20 years of Eurasian project.Eurazian economic commission]. (2014). *eurasiancommission.org/ru*. Retrieved from http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_razv_integr/Documents/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F/EEK%2020%20years.pdf [in Russian].
- 7 O vneshnei torhovle i vzaimnoi torhovle tovarami s hosudarstvami-chlenami Tamozhennoho soiuz. Komitet statistiki MNE RK [On foreign trade and mutual trade in goods with Custom inion member countries. Committee on statistics of MNE RK]. Torhovlia. Seriia 7 – Trade. Series 7. *stat.gov.kz*. Retrieved from http://stat.gov.kz/faces/homePage?_adf.ctrl [in Russian].
- 8 EEK. Ahropromyshlennaia politika Evraziiskoho ekonomicheskoho soiuz [EEK. Agricultural policy of Eurasian economic union]. (2016). Moscow: EEK [in Russian].
- 9 Grubel Herbert, G. (1971). *The Empirical Measurement of Intra-Industry Trade. Economic Record*, 47(4), 494–517. DOI:10.1111/j.1475-4932.1971.tb00772.x.
- 10 EEK. Sovmestnye prohnozy razvitiia ahropromyshlennogo kompleksa, sprosa i predlozheniia hosudarstv-chlenov EAES po osnovnym vidam selskokhoziaistvennoi produktsii i prodovolstviia na 2016–2017 [EEK. Consolidated outlook for the agribusiness, demand and supply for EAES countries on main types of agricultural products and food for 2016–2017]. (2016). Moscow: EEK [in Russian].